



District Profile Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh



Bhopal is the capital of Madhya Pradesh. It is located in the central part of India on Malwa plateau and it is comparatively higher than the North India plains. The city has uneven elevation and has small hills within its boundaries. The prominent hills in Bhopal are Idgah and Shyamla hills. It is also known as 'City of Lakes' as it has two Lakes named Upper Lake and Lower Lake.

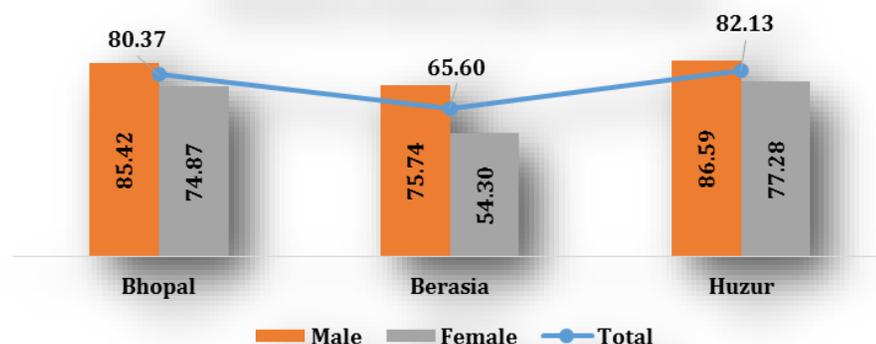
DEMOGRAPHY

As per Census 2011, the total population of Bhopal is 23,71,061. Out of which 12,36,130 are males and 11,34,931 are females. This gives a sex ratio of 918 females per 1000 males. The percentage of urban population in the district is 80.85, whereas the state has 27.63 percent of urban population. Bhopal reports to have 17 percent decadal increase in the population. The district population density is 855 in 2011. The Scheduled Caste population in the district is 15.07 percent while Scheduled Tribe comprises 2.93 percent of the population.

LITERACY

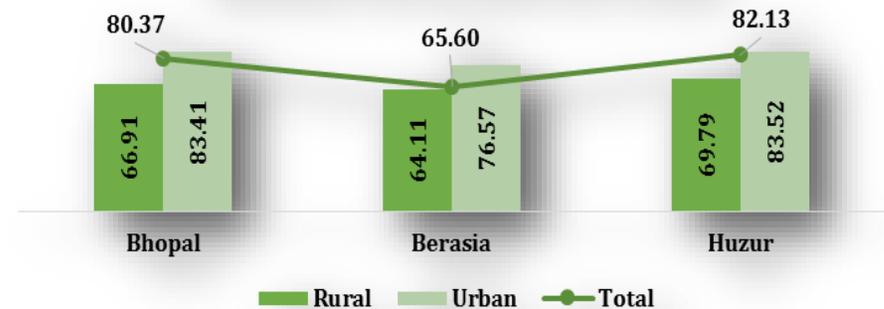
The overall literacy rate of Bhopal district is 80.37 percent while the male & female literacy rates are 85.42 percent and 74.87 percent respectively. At the block level, a considerable variation is noticeable in male-female literacy rate. Berasia has the lowest literacy male and female rates at 75.74 percent and 54.30 percent respectively. In all the blocks of Bhopal male literacy rate is relatively higher than the female literacy rate.

Blockwise Literacy Rate: By Gender



Source: Census 2011

Blockwise Literacy Rate: By Location

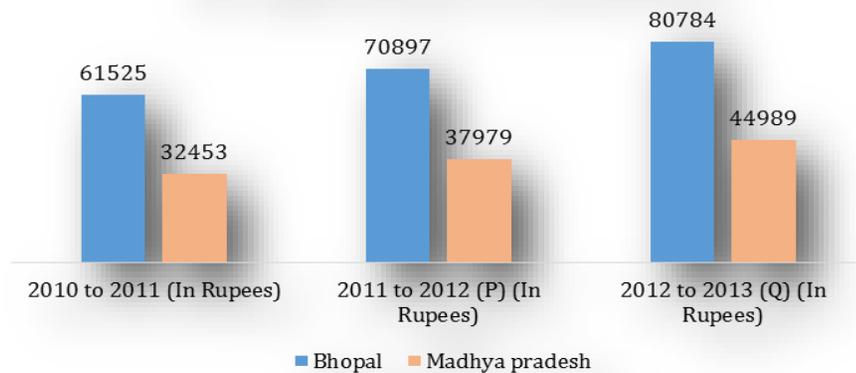


Source: Census 2011

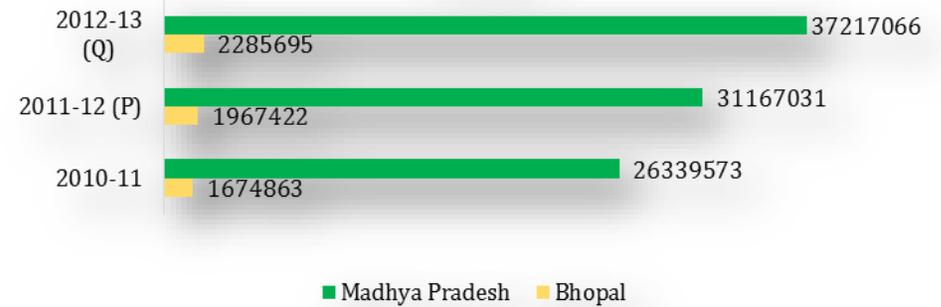
In Bhopal, urban literacy rate is 83.41 percent while rural literacy rate is 66.91 percent. Overall, literacy rate of Berasia block is 65.60 under which its rural literacy rate is 64.11 and urban literacy rate is 76.57 percent. In Huzur block rural literacy rate is 69.79 percent whereas urban literacy rate is 83.52. It shows that urban literacy rate is more than the rural.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

Per Capita Income at Current Price



Gross District Domestic Product at Current Prices

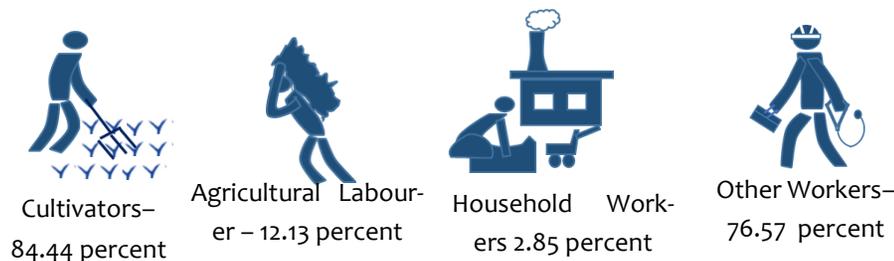


Source: data.gov.in

The per capita income or average income measures the average income earned per person in a given area in a specified year. The per capita income of Bhopal has increased from Rs. 61525 in 2010-2011 to Rs. 80784 in 2012-12. An increase has also been seen in the per capita income of the state from Rs. 32453 in 2010-11 to Rs. 44989 in 2012-13. However, the per capita income of Madhya Pradesh is very less than that of Bhopal.

The percentage of main workers in the total workforce in Bhopal is 81.39 percent which is higher than the State total workers (71.9 percent) as per Census 2011.

Among the four categories, Cultivators form about 84.44 percent of all workers which form the highest percent, while agricultural labourers form 12.13 percent. The catchall category 'Other Workers' form as high as 76.57 percent of the entire working population of the district. It includes forms of employment in secondary and tertiary sector. The workers in household industry forms 2.85 percent.



Source: Census 2011

In terms of work participation rate (WPR) in the district, the male WPR is 52.18 percent whereas for female it is 19.60 percent.

In Berasia block percentage of male WPR is 51.05 percent and female WPR is 34.52 percent. Similarly, for Huzur male Work Participation Rate is 52.32 percent and female's is 17.76. It shows that WPR for female is very less than that of the male.

Work Participation Rate

	Male	Female
Bhopal (D)	52.18%	19.60%
Berasia	51.05%	34.52%
Huzur	52.32%	17.76%

Source: Census 2011

BASIC AMENITIES & HEALTH

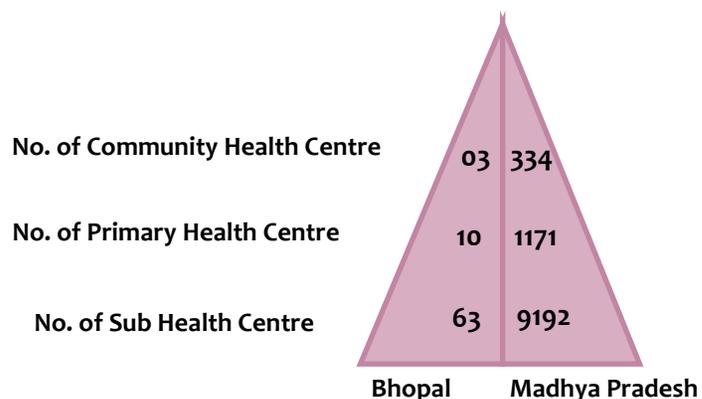
The overall percentage of households having access to improved drinking water source is 93.5 percent which is higher than the state average (84.7 percent) as per NFHS IV, 2015-16. The same survey reports that 61.8 percent household have improved sanitation facilities which is higher than state average of 33.7 percent. Apart from drinking water and sanitation facility, 74.9 percent of household use clean fuel for cooking compared to state average which is as less as 29.6 percent. However, in the district, 98.3 percent of household have electricity while the state average is 89.9 percent.

	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
Household (percent) with improved Sanitation	61.8	33.7
Household (percent) with clean fuel for Cooking	74.9	29.6
Household (percent) with improved drinking water source	93.5	84.7
Household (percent) with electricity	98.3	89.9

Source: NFHS IV, 2015-16

In terms of health facilities, besides a district hospital, there is a network of sub- health centres (SHCS/Sub-HCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) across the district. CHCs have the highest spread, followed by PHCs and then sub- health centres. Hence, CHCs and PHCs cater to a higher proportion of population than sub- health centres. The Sub-Centre is the most peripheral and first contact point between the primary health care system and the community.

Health Facilities Covered



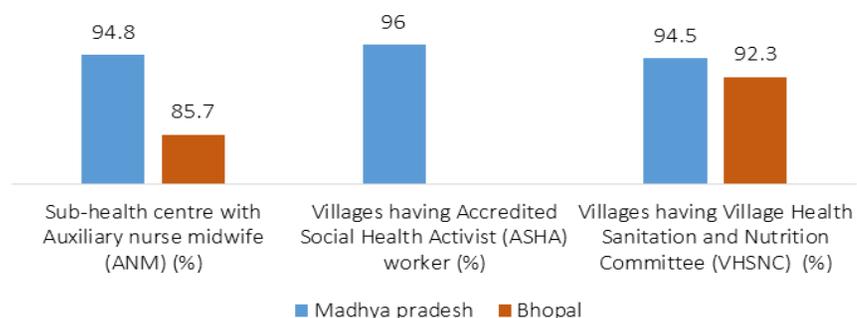
Source: RHS 2015 in HMIS

RHS 2015 data reports that Bhopal has total 3 community health centres, 5 primary health centres and 63 sub health centres. Similarly, for Madhya Pradesh total number of community health Centres are 334. The state has total 1171 primary health centres and 9192 sub health centres.

As per Health Management information System (HMIS), infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of Madhya Pradesh is 52 and IMR for Bhopal is 48. The same source suggests that Maternal Mortality rate (MMR) of Madhya Pradesh is 227 and Bhopal is 219.

The chart shows the percentage of Auxiliary Nurse & Midwives (ANM) in sub health centres, number of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) workers and Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (VHNSC) in Bhopal and Madhya Pradesh. It appears from the chart that in Bhopal the total percentage of Sub Health Centres (Sub-HC) having ANM is 85.7 whereas its 94.8 percent for Madhya Pradesh. Similarly, 96 percent of villages in Madhya Pradesh have ASHA, this data is not available for Bhopal. About 92.3 percent of villages have VHSC in Bhopal while 94.5 percent villages in Madhya Pradesh have VHSC.

Coverage of Health facility at Village Level



Source: DLHS III 2007-08

Institutional Births*

The overall percentage of institutional births recorded in Bhopal is higher than the state. The total institutional birth recorded in Bhopal is 91.7 percent and it is 80.8 percent for the state. The institutional birth record rate in public healthcare units in Bhopal is 68 percent and for Madhya Pradesh it is 69.5 percent.

Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
Institutional Births (percent)	Institutional Births (percent)
Total— 91.7	Total— 80.8
Urban— 94.2	Urban— 93.8
	Rural—76.4
Institutional Births in Public Facility (percent)	Institutional Births in Public Facility (percent)
Total— 68.0	Total— 69.5
Urban— 65.5	Urban— 66.9
	Rural—70.3

(*for births in the 5 years before the survey)

Source: NFHS IV, 2015-16

Nutritional Status (Children under 5 Years)

	Bhopal		Madhya Pradesh		
	Total	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Stunted*	47.6	47.9	42	43.6	37.5
Wasted*	21	17.8	25.8	27.1	22
Underweight*	39.5	37.7	42.8	45	35.6

Source: NFHS IV, 2015-16

Nutritional Status

In Bhopal, the proportion of stunted children is 47.6 percent which is higher than the state's average which is 42 percent. 21 percent of children in Bhopal are wasted whereas 25.8 percent of the total proportion children are wasted in Madhya Pradesh. 39.5 percent of children in Bhopal are under weight where as state's average is even higher which is 42.8 percent. 45 percent of children in rural Madhya Pradesh are underweight.

*Stunted-Height for Age; Wasted-Weight for Height; Underweight-Weight for Height

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — DISTRICT

(Government Schools include schools administered under Central Government, Local Bodies, Tribal and Social Welfare Department and Department of Education)

Bhopal has 1305 Govt. schools, of which 1205 are till elementary grade. The district has 1 contractual teacher.

Out of total Govt. schools in Bhopal only 413 elementary schools have AWC.

In Bhopal, average numbers of teachers at higher secondary grade is 5.10 while it is approximately 3.6 at the elementary level.

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the elementary level is 26 in Bhopal, while it is 22 across schools with elementary to higher secondary grades.

	Government Schools– Elementary to Hr. Secondary Grade		Government Schools– Elementary Grade Only		
	413	Number of school having AWC*	413		
	1305	Number of school	1204		
Girls enrolment is 1.15times higher than boys enrolment	145392	Total enrolment (excluding AWC)	111817		Girls enrolment is 1.12times higher than boys enrolment
	67483	Boys enrolment	52564		
	77909	Girls enrolment	59253		
	5466	Total teachers	4333		
	1	Contractual teachers	1		
Male teacher recruitment is 1.54 times more than female teachers	2145	Male teachers	1847		Male teachers recruitment is 1.34 times more than female teachers
	3321	Female teachers	2486		
	5.10	Average number of teachers per school	3.6		
	22	Pupil teacher ratio	26		

* Anganwadi Centres

Source: DISE, 2015-16

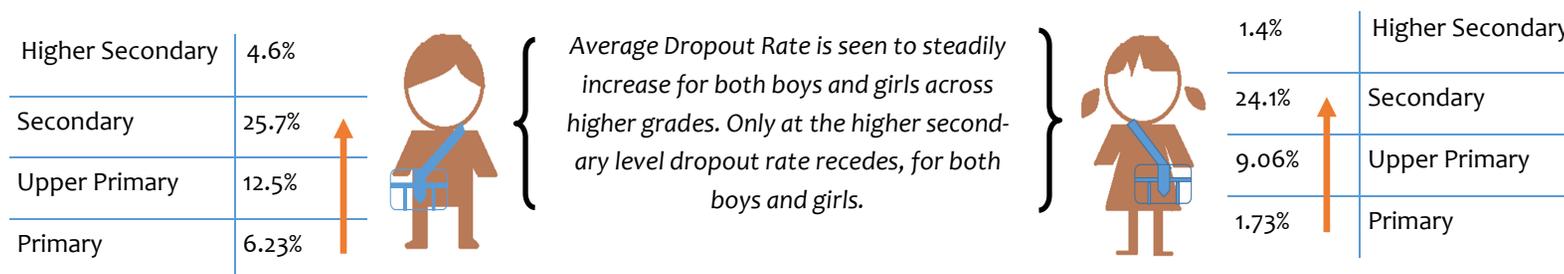
School Facilities

As far as provision of infrastructure facilities are concerned, a total of 1281 higher secondary schools and 1197 elementary schools have their own building. Out of the total, 1157 all grade government schools and 1058 elementary schools. have Library facilities . Out of the total, 1230 all grade government schools and 1136 elementary schools have toilets for girls.

Average Annual Dropout Rate

Drop-out rate in Govt. schools in Bhopal is 3.92 percent at the Primary level. However, it is seen to increase as one moves to higher grades. It is 10.7 percent at the Upper Primary level, a 24.8 percent at Secondary level and 2.7 percent at Higher Secondary level.

Boys tend to drop out slightly more than girls, and dropout rate increases as pupils move up the grade ladder. At the Secondary level, dropout rate among boys is 25.7 percent, while the same among girls is as high as 24.1 percent. Drop-out rate for boys and girls is seen to be highest at the secondary level.



EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

Among the 4 blocks of Bhopal, 51.47 percent of all Govt. schools in Phanda Rural have Anganwadi centres. Berasia has 33.86 percent of its Govt. schools with AWCs and 10.85 percent of schools in Phanda Urban New have Anganwadi centres. Total, 31.65 percent of school have AWC in the district.

Blocks	No. of schools having AWCs	Total number of schools	Percentage of Schools with AWCs
All Schools			
Berasia	183	541	33.86
Phanda Rural	193	375	51.47
Phanda Urban New	23	212	10.85
Phanda urban Old	14	177	7.9
All Blocks	413	1305	31.65

EDUCATIONAL STATUS — BLOCK

Blocks	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Pupil Teacher Ratio		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Berasia	541	20238(47.98%)	21934(52.01%)	42172	20	0	25
Phanda Rural	375	13920 (49.04%)	14460(50.95%)	28380	20	0	20
Phanda Urban New	212	20467 (44.86%)	25149 (55.13%)	45616	26	0	23
Phanda urban Old	177	12858 (43.99%)	16366 (56.04%)	29224	26	10	19
All Blocks	1305	67483 (46.41%)	77909 (53.58%)	145392	22	10	22

Source: DISE, 2015-16

Bhopal has total 1305 Govt. schools. Berasia block has 541 Govt. schools, the highest among all blocks, while Phanda Rural has 375 Govt. schools. Enrolment rate among girls remain constantly higher than that of the boys across all blocks in Bhopal. In Berasia, Govt. schools account for 47.9 percent of boys enrolment and 52.01 percent of girls enrolment. Phanda urban old block has 56.04 percent of girls enrolment which is highest in the district. Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at both primary and upper primary level remains below the RTE mandate of 30 and 35 respectively.

Blocks	Teachers			Contractual Teachers			Average no. of teachers per school		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Primary Only	Primary with Upper Primary	Total
Berasia	1011	552	1563	0	0	0	2.78	0.00	3.11
Phanda Rural	532	720	1250	0	0	0	2.92	0.00	3.86
Phanda Urban New	326	1161	1487	0	0	0	5.40	0.00	9.35
Phanda Urban Old	276	888	1164	0	1	1	5.37	7.00	8.73
All Blocks	2145	3321	5466	0	1	1	3.45	7.00	5.10

Source: DISE, 2015-16

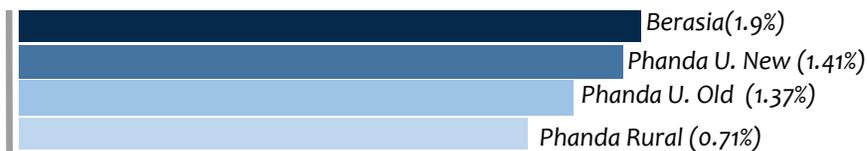
The proportion between male and female teachers is seen to vary heavily among the blocks at Bhopal. The male-female imbalance in workforce is seen to be the highest in Phanda Urban New block, and lowest in Phanda. Rural Interestingly, Bhopal has only 1 para teachers out of the total teaching cadre. Measuring the average number of teachers each school has, it is seen that at the primary level, Berasia has only 2.78 average teachers per school, the lowest among all blocks and Phanda Urban New has 5.40 number of average teachers in primary grade.

In Bhopal district, a total of 5466 teachers are employed in Govt. schools, out of which 2145 are male and 3321 are female. Phanda Urban Old (1164) employs the lowest number of teachers among all blocks, of which 888 are female teachers. Berasia has the highest number of teachers (1563), of which 1011 are male and 552 are female.

Professional Qualification of Teachers

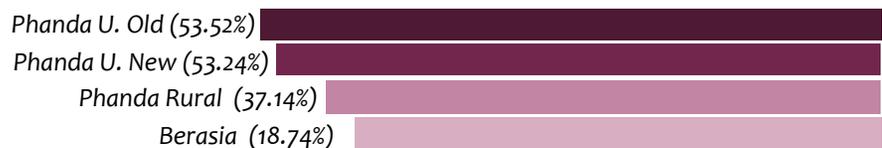
District Bhopal	B.El.Ed. (1.31%)	B.Ed. or equivalent (41.11%)	Others (53.46%)
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Teachers qualified with a B.El.Ed. Degree in Bhopal



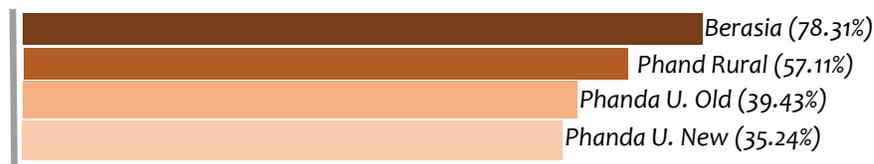
In terms of professional qualifications, only 4.01 percent of teachers have a B.El.Ed. degree only in the district. Garur has the highest proportion of teachers with B.El.Ed. degree (4.7 percent).

Another 69.03 percent have B.Ed. degrees as well in the district. Among the blocks, followed by Bageshwar (69.6 percent), Garur has the most number of teachers with B. Ed. degree (73.1 percent).



Teachers qualified with a B.Ed. or equivalent Degree in Bhopal

Teachers qualified with any other* degree in Bhopal



Around 24.8% of the total teaching cadre hold degrees other than a B.Ed. or a B.El.Ed.

Source: DISE, 2015-16

A moderate proportion of the population in blocks across Bhopal district has teachers with no professional degree (4.06 percent). Phanda Urban New has the highest proportion of untrained teachers (5.11 percent).

* other category includes teachers with professional degree equivalent to D. El.Ed, M. Ed or equivalent, Others, Diploma in Teacher Training and Diploma or Degree in Special Education.

This is a preliminary report published based on publicly available data. Some of the issues discussed in the report are complex in nature and need further investigation and analysis. This publication is freely available for sharing for non-commercial purposes, and without any change, subject to due credit to the publisher.